to reſemble a Perſon greatly *hypochondriac*. I ſtill continu'd to him the *Camphire*, and the other *alterative Medicines*, for ſome Time, but in a much ſmaller Doſe than what I gave him in his Illneſs: So in Nine Weeks he was perfectly cur'd, and continues in good Health.

This, Sir, is the Subſtance of what I remember of the preceding Caſe, wherein I lay'd the whole Streſs of the Cure on *Camphire*.

I am, &c.

V. *A Method for determining the Geographical Longitude of Places, from the Appearance of the common Meteors, called* Falling Stars, *propoſed by* George Lynn, *Eſq; of* Southwick, Northampton-ſhire, *in a Letter to Dr.* Jurin, R. S. & Coll. Med. Soc.

SIR,

UPon peruſing, lately, the Account which the very ingenious Dr. *Halley* has given in the *Tranſactions*, N°. 360, of that extraordinary Meteor which appear'd all over *England*, 19th of *March*, 171⅘. I obſerve One very great Uſe he ſuggeſts might be made of thoſe momentaneous *Phœnomena*, in determining the Geographical Longitude of Places, if we could but have the leaſt Notice of their appearing, *&c.*

I cannot but think, that ſome other Meteors which are very frequent, tho' little taken Notice of, might ſerve very well for the ſame Purpoſe. I mean thoſe which are vulgarly call'd *Stars ſhooting*, or *falling*, being a Sort of natural *Sky-rockets* diſcharg'd at a very great

Height, as I cannot but imagine from this Circumſtance, that they never appear, any of them, according to the beſt of my Obſervation, where the Sky is cloudy; and therefore, in all Probability, their Exploſion is in the Regions far above the Clouds, and they themſelves of the ſame Nature with (tho' perhaps leſs, and much lower than) that great Meteor above-mention'd, whoſe Height Dr. *Halley* computes to have been above 60 Geographical Miles, *viz.* much above the ('till then) reputed Limits of our Atmoſphere. But ſuppoſing theſe I mention to be diſcharged only at 20 or 30 Miles high, they may be ſeen by different Obſervers at the ſame Moment of abſolute Time, in very diſtant Places from one another, which is the Thing required: For, if in any Two Places, as the Doctor takes Notice, any Two Obſervers, by Help of Pendulum Clocks duly corrected by celeſtial Obſervations, do exactly note at what Hour, Minute, and Second, ſuch a Meteor is diſcharged, the Difference of thoſe Times will be the Difference of Longitude of the Two Places; nor does it require ſo much as the Uſe of a Teleſcope, as in the Methods hitherto put in Practice for that Purpoſe. Now theſe natural *Rockets* I have found to be very frequent in every Star-light Night; but eſpecially after a ſtormy Day, or in a ſtormy Night. If, therefore, Perſons who are prepared, as above, to be exact in their Time, and alſo have a moderate Knowledge of the ſeveral Conſtellations, ſo as to deſcribe the Track of any of thoſe Meteors amongſt the Stars, would but beſtow any determinate Hour to be agreed amongſt them, as for Inſtance, from 8 to 9 each ſuch Night, to watch and obſerve thoſe Exploſions, noting down immediately the Time and Track of them, it would be eaſy to determine,

termine, upon comparing their Obſervations, which of thoſe Exploſions each of them ſee at the ſame Time; and thereby the Difference in Longitude of thoſe Places would be exactly had, as above. It would, however, be worth the While, this Way, to try whether ſuch common Meteors are diſcharged, at any conſiderable Height above the Clouds, and how far, and whether they differ much from one another in their Heights.

But theſe Speculations I leave, Sir, to your better Judgment, either to improve the Hint, if it deſerves it, or if not, entirely to ſuppreſs it; and in either Caſe remain

Yours, &c.

VI. *An Attempt made before the* Royal Society, *to ſhew how Damps, or foul Air, may be drawn out of any Sort of* Mines, &c. *by an* Engine *contriv'd by the Reverend* J. T. Deſaguliers, L. L. D. *and* F. R. S.

THE *Engine* repreſented by the *Model*, conſiſts of a Triple *Crank* working 3 *Pumps*, which both ſuck and force Air, by Means of 3 *Regulators*, and are alternately apply'd to drive Air into, or draw it from any Place aſſign'd, thro' ſquare wooden Trunks; which being made of ſlit Deal, and 10 Inches wide in the Inſide, are eaſily portable, and join'd to one another without any Trouble.

EXPERIMENT I. I fill'd a tall cylindrick Glaſs with the Steams of a burning Candle and burning Brimſtone Matches, in ſuch Manner that a lighted Candle